

The above Map represents the military positions in the neighborhood of Washington, and is taken from the large Military Map made by Mr. V. P. Corbett, Civil Engineer, for the use of Gen. McDowell. We refer for explanations to the accompanying letter from our Special Correspondent.

The Rebel Outposts near Washington. rom Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 9, 1961. Munson's Hill continues the prominent topic of gossip and speculation. Everybody reads about sheltered by thick woods up to the crossing. it and everybody talks about it; and just because Its defenses are absurdly unimportant, being ments, their excellent discipline, and perfect moveeverybody is in doubt as to its exact position simple breastworks, of considerable extent, but ment, were highly complimentary to the officers, and people, even in Washington, know where Munson's Hill is, and, since the granting of passes has become so exceptional, the curious public is forced to remain still anxious and doubting. Munson's Hill is, to the popular perception, a mere name, and not a local habitation, at all. This slight flavor of mystery endows it with more than half of its attraction. It is certainly the choicest conversational subject now affoat. It sweetens the morning cup, and seasons the midday joint. Everybody has his daily rumor about the Hill, always fresh and startling, and usually hot from the lips of "a perfectly 'reliable gentleman," just come in. Taken or not takenis the continual question. So constantly does it occupy the public attention, that there is talk in an enterprising restaurant of fabricating a novel and dulcet compound, both cheering and inebriating, which shall receive no other title than 44 Munson's." It is thus believed that Munson's may be taken as many times a day as discretion -not to speak of valor-will allow; and that without serious cost, and under circumstances involving no preparative outlay beyond a good

Up to the present moment, Munson's, (the genuine and substantial Hill itself), has not been taken, although, for the last three days, reports to the contrary bave been rattling and flying in like swarms of bullets. The truth is, that everybody has a positive, though not clearly explicable, notion that it ought to be taken, and, while wondering why it is not, all are ready and eager to spread the idea that it is. The fact that it is not particularly worth taking, will not be accepted by the public on any condition. The public hereabout has fixed its mind on Munson's, has elevated Munson's to a dignity far beyond its merits, and will listen to no depreciation whatever. Nevertheless, at the risk of destroying a popular delusion, it must be here recorded that the much-talked of position is, by no means, so important as people suppose. It is one of the pearest which the Rebels hold, and it commands one road exceedingly well, being, in fact, just upon it. But it is not of a towering hight; it presents no perilous obstacles to an attacking party; it is not strongly fortified, and is not held by a very large force. In reality, it is every way behind its reputation. But, as an object of present interest, a tolera-

bly precise description of its locality and its character may not be ill received. The accompanying map of the roads leading from Washington shows at what distance it stands from the capital, and how it bears upon the approaches to Fairfax and Manassas. It is on the northern side of the Leesburg Turnpike, about one mile from Bailey's Cross-roads, where our pickets are

Fall's Church, which is in full possession of the whole affair which seemed to be done for mere purenemy. It commands no road excepting the Leesburg Turnpike, the Columbia Turnpike being Court-House and Centreville will understand just how little these are worth, for they are of exactly the same order. The elevation of the hill is not very great, and its summit can be approached to within a few hundred yards from the north, under cover of beavy woods. At present its only distinction lies in its proximity to our lines. It is the nearest of a series of defenses which have been planted along the Leesburg road, and which extend to some distance above the Chain Bridge. But the moment that its seizure is ordained it will fall into our bands, like a ripe pear, with the least shaking in the world. Moreover, if it were the most formid able fortress on the continent, it would avail nothing as an obstacle to invasion, for the direct way to Manassas is by a very different road.

But the rebels maintain positions considerably pearer to the Potomac than Munson's Hill. By glancing at the map which appears herewith, their entire line in front of Washington may be traced. Four miles beyond the Chain Bridge opposite our right, they have a small force, and their pickets approach a little nearer. Thence they run down, through by-lanes and fields, irregularly, toward the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, which they hold, up to the spot where it is crossed by the "Four Mile Run." In this neighborhood they have strong pickets, which frequently come into collision with those sent out n our side from Ball's Roads. Hall's House, little to the west of Ball's Roads, is a point of perpetual contention. From the Four Mile Run, the rebel outposts cross directly to Munson's Hill, on the slope of which they descend to within a half mile of Bailey's Roads. From this point down to Benton's Tavera they hold the Columbia Turnpike, and thence stretch across in almost a straight line to near the mouth of Occotunk Run, the last place at which our pickets meet them.

In regard to our own outposts, it is only necessary to say that they oppose those of the rebels, at distances varying from one-quarter to three-quarters of a mile. As to the position and strength of our forces in Virginia, the map, of course, gives no suggestion. Still less does it indicate the great extent and power of the fortifications which enfold the city. Only two or three, the existence of which is perfectly well known to the disunionists, are set down.

Flag Presentation to Pennsylvania Troops-Military Affairs about Washington. espendence of The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Sept. 10, 1861.

The flag presentation by Gov. Curtin, and the review of the twelve Pennsylvania regiments at Tarleytown this morning formed one of the most inspiriting scenes we ever witnessed. The effect upon the Pennsylvania

stationed, and about three miles this side of | troops will be electrical, as there was nothing in the poses of display. Gov. Curtin spoke in good tuste, and the soldierly reply of Gen. McCall bore evidence that when the time for fighting came these troops and importance, it is invested with a greater innot ditched, and not embrasured for artillery. exhibited, on an extended scale, the beneficial effects
than it has really any right to claim. Few
Those who saw the deserted works at Fairfax of the order introduced into the army by Gen. McClellan. The troops bore themselves like veterans, and almost for the first time since the commencement of the war, as we surveyed them while passing in review, did we feel proud of our volunteers.

What a striking contrast does this magnificent display afford to the fragmentary army of demornized soldiers that crowded the streets of this city after the diagraceful retreat from Manassas! One can hardly ealize that the two armies originated in the same general system. The wizard power which in so brief period has wrought the change, may certainly be trusted to carry us through any conflict that will hereafter occur. Our young commander, in the spirit, order and discipline which he has infused into the army, has furnished the highest evidence of his fitness for the station which he holds. But we shall not have an immediate conflict. No attack is necessary by our troops, and the rebels will only make one when forced. This will occur when the clamor of their people at home, dearth of provisions, an exhausted treasury, and inclement weather demand it Meantime their policy will be to provoke our troops into a recommencement of hostilities. For this purpose, doubtless, they have effected a temporary occupancy of Muneon's Hill, and established their pickets within a mile of the Potomac. It is the nerest brayado, nothing mere. They will abandon both when the first gun is fired by our troops, and retreat again behind their intrenchments at Manassas. We cannot lure them into an open field fight, and therefore the better course is the one we are pursuing, which is quietly but effectually bringing upon them all the calamities incident to a siege. One of two results must eboner or later ensue: they will make an attack themselves, or quietly withdraw from their presen field of operations. In either case, victory is surely urs, and we have only to follow up the advantage to

rush out the rebellion. Gen. Butler is now here, but intends returning to fassachusetts to-morrow to finish his visit. He has performed good service for the country, and it is to be oped that he will be assigned to a field of active labor Place ten thousand men on a fleet under his command, and with some skillful commander of naval forces to accompany him, let them follow up by a series of coast expeditions the one so successful against Hatterns and Clark, Employ such a power against Beaufort, Charleston, Mobile, New-Orleans, and Galveston; and how long would it be ere the backbone of Secession would be broken? He is a proper man for such a position. Ten thousand men affoat could cope with three times that number on shore; and let the Rebels understand that they must be prepared for this species of invasion at all vulnerable points, at all times, and the great nest across the Potomac would soon be broken on and ecastered.

Several regiments and batteries have arrived within the past twenty-four hours. Our forces, already equal to any exigency that may occur, are constantly augmenting. We are ready for the rebels whenever and wherever they may present themselves. There will be no more failures on our part. The Seventh Michigan, one of the finest regiments in

appearance in the service, arrived yesterday. It is composed of young men from the pine lumber districts

of Northern Michigan, who average in hight about five feet eight, and in weight one hundred and sixty pounds. They are commanded by Col. Grosvenor, a distinguished lawyer, and one of the most energetic men in the service. That they will give a good account of themselves, none acquainted with their hardihood and laborious training can doubt. They are encamped

upon Meridian Hill, but it is understood will soon cross the Potomac. Gen. McClellan is a great favorite with the soldiers. He visits the camps daily, and is always received with demonstrations of attachment. A few days ago, while on a visit to one of the regiments in the vicinity of the rebel works on Munson's Hill, he overheard one of the soldiers lamenting in no measured strains the "neglect," as he styled it, to storm the rebel encampment. "Never mind boys," said the General, "the time is not very distant, when you will have all the work you want." The "boys" in all the encampments, among themselves, call him by the familiar name of "George," a striking evidence of his popu-

Soldiers soon learn to be reckless. The encampment of the 2d Michigan is in the vicinity of Munson's Hill. Their pickets and those of the Robels are within talking distance. I was told that they frequently exchanged epithets, the one daring the other to show himself, neither losing any opportunity that offered to pick the other off by a well-directed bullet. My informant assured me, with a gusto that I could not appreciate, that it was the greatest fun in the world to go to a certain point in the neighborhood, whence he could see and be seen by the Rebels, and there listen to the whizzing of their bullets in the bushes and among the trees surrounding him. "But," I inquired, "do they not kill some of your men?" "Oh!" replied he, they occasionally take down a picket, but we are more than even with them." A few nights ago, three of our men stole out of camp for the purpose of getting a few reasting ears from the corn-field in which the Rebel picket is stationed. Two were to watch, while the third gathered the corn. Just as he commenced picking the ears, a bullet whizzed across his thighs, just grazing the skin. Uttering in a loud voice the words 'I am shot," he turned, drew his gun to his shoulder, and taking deliberate aim, lodged the bullet in the heart of his enemy, who fell dead without a groan. These are some of the sports of camp life. How do you relish them?

FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

The steamer Africa, from Liverpool Aug. 31, via Queenstown Sept. 1, arrived at this port last evening. A brief summary of her news, received by telegraph has already been published. The Africa brings £25,373 in specie.

Among the passengers is the Prince de Joinville.

We subjoin all that is important of the advices brought by the Africa.

THE PROSPECTS FOR COTTON UNDER THE AMERICAN DIFFICULTY.

From The London Times, Aug. 20. "Coming events," it is said, "cast their shadows before them;" but as the interpretors of prophecy tell us, the shadow is seldem understood till the event. The shadow has one form, the event another. It so happens that for the last twenty years we have all been darkly hinting at the possible failure of the Cotton Crop, and its momentous consequences on British industry and prosperity. Perhaps it might come by the solden self-manicipation of the course of nature by frost or the worm. Perhaps it might come by the solden self-manicipation of the slaves. Perhaps we night be at war with the Americans, and fighting with closed Custom-Housse. Perhaps the New-Englanders might one day fulfill their off-repeared threats of taking up all the cotton would and working it themselves, so as to do without us altogether. All the pamphless and speeches about the cultivation of cotton in India have begon, as a matter of course, with some simister angures of this sort, but, as time continued to baffle them, it was hoped that the prophets of ill would still prophecy in vain. In justice, however, to the British publis it must be said that the probable stoppage of the cotton supply had become one of their fixed ideas and a recognized motive of legislation. It has told on Indian railways and on Indian measures. But in the numerous conjectures made as to the probable form of this cotton failure, which was no certain to come, we cannot remem er that this precise form was once suggested. The event has distanced human ingentity. "Coming events," it is said, "cast their shadows numerous conjectures made as to the probable form of this cotton failure, which was so certain to come, we cannot remem er that this precise form was once suggested. The event has distanced human ingentity. Nobody imagined that in the year 1861 we should see the Northera and Southern States of America engaged in a war so fierce and implacable that they ran the risk of all suffering or inconvenience so long as they could inflict as much on one another. It is quite evident that by not disposing of the cotton crop the Southerns must lose one of their chief sources of wealth and of public revenue; and it is equally evident that the Northern States must suffer as much. An elaborate and stringent tanil proves how much they depend upon customs, but the instant they hinder exports they strike a blow at their imports. The policy of both sides, therefore, in regard to the cotton crop is simply suicidal. Such is the actual shape of the calamity which our prophets and wise men have been so long boggling at, as it loomed indistinctly through the haze of the New World. Of course, they will bosst that they saw it coming, and of course the world will reply, "It was not that you led us to expect."

But, now that the calamity has come and stares us in the face, how are we to deal with it? In the first place, will the Americans really be able to keep their cotton at home, and prevent it from finding its way to its old consumers by one channel or another? War has always proved an ill match for trade, which is much the more prompt, ingenious, and versatile of the two. Nap-leon could never exclude us from the markets of the Continent, though he occupied it with his legions and kept watch himself at our very doors. Tarifia and blockades only gave a premium and occasion to the smuggler, and, if the war were only safe to last, we

and kept watch himself at our very doors. Tarins and blockades only gave a prenaium and occasion to the smuggler, and, if the war were only safe to last, we can imagine no surer way of making a fortune than setting about to baffle its Custom-houses and its cruisers. It is needless to ask how the thing will be done, for done it will be; and the only con-sequence will be a somewhat diminished sup-ply, a somewhat higher price, and a proportionate stimulus to the Indian and West African cottomgrowers. This, however, only goes to show that the calamity will be one of degree. The war has raised the price of cotton very considerably, and raised the price of cotton very consideratly, and so far tells on our manufactures, and all the dependent classes and interests. What are they to do? The millowners, it is said, generally intend to meet the present emergency by not "lighting up" this next Winter; and meanwhile, capitalists are emphatically invited to maintain the price of cotton by holding or buying it, though the fact of such invitation being iven is at least suspicious, as capitalists are commonly een-sighted enough when an investment is in ques keen-sighted enough when an investment is in ques-tion. The consumption and export, thus far, are little less than they were last year, and all goes on very much as usual. This may only be another proof of the blindness of those best qualitied to interpret the signs of the times. When we hear, as we do, year after year and day after day, of great mercantile houses breaking down suddenly under the pressure of political causes long in operation, and still longer anticipated, we can only suppose that commerce runs in a current that cannot be easily changed or disturbed, or that the routine of business does not teach men a large view of outine of business does not teach men a large view of routine of business does not teach men a large view of causes and consequences. Immease failures, comprising respectable and old-established houses, with corre-spondents all over the world, prove undentably that we are not to go to the ordinary London counting-house for any insight into the future, be that future ever so ear, and its import ever so disastrous. When prophecy can only think it the wisest course to take the safest side. As was pointed out by a correspondent in our City Article of Wednesday, there never was a time when we were better prepared for such as the when we were better prepared for such an emergency, and when the events on the other side so entirely and when the events on the other side so entirely agreed with our own present convenience. The supply and the consumption of the last two years have been unexampled. All the markets are glasted with cotton goods. We are expecting an immense increase from India, and the extraordinary step of the detention of the next year's cotton crop in the United States need have no other effect than to reduce our consumption for one year to two-thirds of the late average. With one 's notice, it is considered we may easily make our

elves safe for the future.

The great fact we have to deal with is one independent of tariffs, of blockades, of combinations among merchants or manufacturers, and of every arti-fice for stemming or meeting the tide of calamity. It is the great fact of the war itself. That war must employ, on both sides tog-ther, at least half a million men. There is not far from that number already un-der arms, and the cry is continually for more men. The apology for every reverse is the want of reserves to relieve the long engaged, to protect the guns, to save the position from being outlianked, and to keep up the numbers to the programme. Battles to decide the future of a whole continent, and to figure, as N. York papers vainly boasted, among the decisive vic-tories of the world, are not to be fought with a division

of 20,000 men. Dominion is not so easy; glory is not so cheap. The Americans have to screw up their scale of ideas much higher than this. How they are to raise the men and the meney is another question, but the men must be raised, and, if the eloquence of the New-York journals is worth the villainous paper upon which it is printed, the men will be raised, and we shall see every man capable of bearing arms responding to the call. But all that will be so much strength and so many hands taken away from all the reproductive industries of America, from cotton, sugar, and tobacco, among the rest. Where the disarrangement of labor will stop it is not easy to say. England and the neighboring countries of Europe have seen trades and manufactures rise and fall; fly off to more tolerant shores, or better-affected populations; flourish and

of labor will stop it is not easy to say. England and the neighboring countries of Europe have seen trades and manufactures rise and fall, fly off to more tolerant shores, or better-affected populations; flourish and disappear. Who shall say whether the United States we used to admire, and even envy, may not before long be a page of history?

It is not our province to appeal much to the enterprise of manufacturers and the capidity of capitalists. Were we to advise our moneyed or mercantile readers to "hold" cotton, loud indeed would be the complaint and dark the insinuations, if cotton were to fall. We can appeal, however, as the Manchester Cotton Company has appealed, to the recognized duties of the State, and to the public spirit which inspires and assists it. The State has accepted he office of colecting information for commerce, of smoothing its way, and rendering more substantial assistance where none other is to be expected. Now is the time for straming every nerve to develope the cotton cultivation in India and other soils pronounced favorable. So long as this duty seemed to depend on the problematical and unfriendly assumption that America might one day keep her cotton to herself in order to destroy our manufactures, Government might be excused from interfering in the matter. We are now called to act, not on a bare possibility or unwarrantable suspicion, but on a plain matter of fact. At this moment the expert of cotton from the United States is actually prevented and effectually hindered by the presence of emisers as well as by measures taken by the belligerents, directly for the purpose. Both sides believe it to be necessary to prevent the sale and expert of cotton in order to starve out the foc. Into the wisdom and practical character of this proceeding it is useless to inquire. It is at least a notice to us to take care of ourselves, and, if the Governments of North America are taking measures to keep all their cotton at home, the British Government surely has an equal obligation to procure it elsew

TTALY.

There has been published a circular note, addressed by Baron Ricasoli, to the diplomatic agents of Italy abroad, explaining the state of affairs in the Neapolitan provinces, and replying to those who counsel him to renounce the Union—"That the Italian nation is constituted, and that all that is Italy belongs to it." Baron Ricasoli, in explaining the state of affairs in the Neapolitan provinces, compares the present troubles to those which occurred in France, England, and Spain, at different periods of transition. He declares the movement in Naples to be in no way a political one, but an affair of brigandage and pillage. Of the fifteen Neapolitan provinces, he says, five only—mamely, those which are near to the Papal frontier—are given up to brigandage. He then gives a history of the brigandage which at different periods has desolated the kingdom of Naples.

h rigandage which at different periods has desonated the kingdom of Naples.

He speaks in severe terms of the former Neapolitan army, which, although composed of 180,000 soldiers, well armed and equipped, fell back before a handfall of heroes, and who since have abandoned themselves to brigandage, sometimes carrying the Bourbon fing, which they have dishonored by not detending, as they now dishonor it by making it the emblem of assassingtion and rapine. Baron Ricasoli regrets to state that New March 1998. now dishoner it by making it the emblem of assassingtion and rapine. Baron Ricasoli regrets to state that Neapolitan brigandage is the hope of the European reactionary party which has placed its citadel in Rome. The ex-King of Naples color money at Rome for the payment of the brigands. The Peter's pence serve to enrol brigands in all parts of Europe. Their arms and annuantion come from Rome. The late perquisi ions and arrests made by the French troops leave no doubt on the subject. The concivance of the Court of Rome with the Neapolitan brigandage is evident.

Baron Ricasoli hopes that these facts will furnish a powerful argument, and will demonstrate that the temporal power is not only condemned by the irresistible logic of national unity, but is become incompatible with the civilization of mankind, which cannot tolerate acts of brigandage to be perpetrated in the very center of the Catholic Church, with the connivance and encouragement of the ministers of him who represents God on earth. He concludes as follows:

"Rome, by advancing on this path, compromises her religious interests, without saving her worldly interests. This universal conviction will materially assist the Italian Government in the task, which it cannot decline, namely, to render to Italy, and at the same time to restore to the Church liberty and dignity."

It is stated that Cardinal Antonelli was preparing an answer to this circular.

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time to restore to the Church liberty and dignity."

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It is said that the little army of the ex-Duke of Modena, numbering 7,000 men, bad just received n piece of ordeance from Austria, and were soon to be concentrated at Mantau.

A new pamphlet, entitled "The Emperor, Rome, and the King of Italy," had appeared in Paris. The substance of the pamphlet implies that it is impossible to see at Rome anything else but a conspiracy directed against the King of Italy, the Emperor of the French, civilization, the progress of the country, and liberty. Such a conspiracy cannot be tolerated under the French flag.

France is about to withdraw her troops, and the principle of non-intervention will be strictly maintained. There is not a single guarantee, either moral or material, which has not been offered for the independence of the sovereign pontiff. If the Court of Rome obstinately persists in refusing, an appeal will be made to the Roman people. The plebisatic will take place under the eyes of the French army. If Victor Emanuel is called upon to reign, on the following day the French troops will be relieved by the Italian troops, and the King of Italy will publish the accordance agreed upon between him and the Catholic powers with a view to the independence of the Holy See. The Pope may then act as he pleases.

Austria.

Another violent debate on the address to the Emperor had taken place in the Chamber of Deputies at Vienna. The speakers against the address, especially the Poles and Czechs, demanded a modification of the

Constitution.

An ordinance, published in the Stadtholder of Pesth, declares that the Committat of Pesth, by its protest against the dissolution of the Diet, has attacked the rights of the King, and orders the immediate discon-

tinuance of the councils of the Comitat.

The conscripts had been ordered to assemble on the

The conscripts had been ordered to assemble on the 9th of September.

On the 30th ult., in the lower House of the Reichsrath, Baron Schmerling defended the policy of the Government in regard to Hungary. He declared that the diploma of October last already considered the Hungarian Constitution of 1848 as sholished, and said that the Imperial parent of February last did not curtail any of the rights granted to Hungary by that diploms. Baron Schmerling, in defeading the former Government against the reproaches that had been cast on it, and which he stigmatized as unjust, each that his own antecedents were guaranties of his steadfast adhesion to constitutional principles.

The Emperor, in reply to an address of the Upper House of the Reichsrath, expresses sincers satisfaction at the magnatimous sentiments of the House, and the fidelity to the constitution which it displays, and is gratified that the Upper House acknowledges the necessity for firmness in conducting his work to a conclusion. He also trusts in the people becoming conceins that the amplitude constitution was a second of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution which it displays, and is gratified that the Upper House acknowledges the necessity for firmness in conducting his work to a conclusion. He also trusts in the people becoming constitution and the statement of the constitution of the

cessity for firmness in conducting his work to a con-clusion. He also trusts in the people becoming con-scious that the emulation springing from common exer-tions, is more adapted for the development of nations of equal rights, than for each to act independently.

TURKEY. During the late negotiations with Omar Pashs, the Prince of Montenegro demanded the recognition of his independence, an extension of his frontiers, &c., which the Porte refused to accede to.

A CITY UNION PARTY .- A meeting was held last vening, in the large dining-room of the St. Nicholas, for the purpose of taking the preliminary steps to the organization of a Union party, pledged only to economical administration of the City Government, and carnest support of the Federal Government in a vigorous pros on of the war. A considerable number of prominent gentlemen, most of whom have not heretofore participated in city affairs, were present. The first public demonstration of the new movement will probably be in a mass-meeting.

SALUTE .- H. B. M. steamship Rinnldo, Capt. Hewitt, lying at Quarantine, yesterday morning salut ed our national flag with twenty-one guns.

MARRIED. BFEBE-BENEDICT-In Bethel. Conn., on T by the Rev. E. C. Baldwin, David N. Beebe of Julia R. Benedict of Bothel.

SULLIVAN-On Thur

TURNER—On Wednesday, Sept. II, at father, in Eighty third street, between enues, after a short illness, Georgians, John Turner, aged 25 years and 2 days. The friends and suquaintances of the famility fames, which well take black this. the faneral, which will take place t the Baptist Church, Eighty-third at Third avenues.

Third avenues.

WILLOUGHBY — On Thursday afternoon, Sept.
mother's residence, Na. 505 Hudson street, William is the company of Joseph Willoughby, deceased, and the late Richard Amos.

Further notice in Sauurday's paper of the funeral.

Moven	TO DEPA	an Steamers	
Steamships.	Leave. New-York	For. Liverpool	Date. Sept. 11
Arage	New-York New-York New-York	Southampton Names & Ha Kingston, Ja	Sept. 14
Congress	New-York	New-York Liverpool Quebec	Aug. 21 Aug. 24 Aug. 28
Plammonta	Liverpool	New-York.	Aug. 28 Aug. 31 Sept. 4 Sept. 7
Great Eastern		New-York.	Sept. 10

Sandy Hook .. 2:34 | Gov. Island 3:24 | Hell-Gate 5:16

MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF NEW-YORK SEPT. 12.

Cleared.

Ships-Mary L. Suton, Spicer, Havre, Boyd & Heinckens, Far West, Page, Dankirk, W. T. Frost.
Barks-Laura Brennen, Wilmsen, Havre, H. Koop; S. L. Bryant Lane, Queencown, E. Caidweil.
Schooners - W. I. Dayton, Hund, Providence; Fakir, Heath, Schooners - W. I. Dayton, Hund, Providence; Fakir, Heath, Schooners - W. I. Dayton, Hund, Providence; Fakir, Heath, Schooners - Volant, Nickerson, Hallar, T. James; Emms, McCiune, Caisis, Cora, Keily, Boston, General Taylor, Jones, Panvers; Ann Libson, Page, Tom's River.

Arrived.

Steambly Africa, Shannon, Liverpool Aug. 31, and Queenstown. Sept. 1, at 4:30 a.m., notes, and the pass to E. Cunard. Sept. 1, passed steamble Europa. From Boston and Halifax for Liverpool and Queenstown; some day, ships Stephen Greeley, and Der mahira, bound to Liverpool; Sth. lat. 43, lon. 48 65, steamship Carada, from Beston and Halifax for Liverpool.

Ship Rose Standish (of Steaton), Eureinium, Paquica, Coast of Bellevis, June 12, passed Cape Horn July 12; game to B. P. 6, G. D. Lunt. Had very line weather in the Pacific up to Cape Horn, when the experienced a severe gain from S. W. and run around the Cape usder close resind topsalle; shipped a heavy sea which stowe frower domes and life book, washed away some small scars from the base, but done no very verticus damage.

Vork.

Brig Lord Clarendon (Br., of London), Cameron, Niggoo
Brig Lord Clarendon (Br., of London), Cameron, Niggoo
Brack 21; passed Java field blay 20; tens to order. Passed Java
Head in company with back E. Sherwood, for New-York;
touched at St. Heiena July 23; had moderate weather most of

ter. Erig Bonira (Br.), Richau, Yarmouth, N. S., 6 days, salt and inh to firest. Son & Co. Brig Julia (Br.), Shaling. Windsor, N. S., 10 days, plaster to

Brig North America, Walnes, Rondout, coal for Boston.
Brig Enally, Saunders, Bangor, timber to T. M. Maynew.
Schr. Henry P. Bussell, Mankin, Rio Janeiro July 23, via 8t.
Thomas Aug. 20, cottes to B. C. Murray. July 27, iat. 18, Jon.
3 20, spoce big: colaste (of Milliord), bound S.; 17th, lat. 16 N.,
Jon. 49 30, signated an am. herti. brig, abowing a white burges
with letters V P B int, steering S. S. Z.
Schr. Margaretha (Dan.), Bremer, Rio Grande, Brazil, 40
days, hides and wood to Valentine & Eastman. Aug. 13, lat. 740
S. Jon. 33 20, spoke bark Schools, of and for Boston from Montevideo.

rideo. Schr. Julia A. Hallock, Pedrich, Rio Janeiro Aug. 3, coffee to Durchi, Sherman & to ; vessel to Peck & Church. Aug. 3, of Schr. Juna A. Hallock, Fedrich, Rio Janeiro Ang. 3, coffee to Duncan, Sherman, & Fo., twoset to Feek & Church. Ang. 3, of Rio Janeiro, spoke brig Executive, of and from Banger bound late the Janeiro, 22 days out. Schr. Ein Carmon (of Leipsic, Del.). Baker, Boston, fish for Troy. On the night of Sept. 9, when coming up the Sound, wan min into by an unknown achr., and had part of the stern carried

run into by an unknown sohr, and had part of the stern carried away.
Sohr. Francis Burritt (of Westport), Chase, Sisal Ang. 23, hemp and hides to Riera & Theband. Ang. 20, lat. 24, lem. 22, spoke U. S. frigate Richmond, on a cruise; Sopt. 8, lat. 38 50, lon. 74, spoke U. S. stip Dule, on a cruise; Sopt. 8, lat. 38 50, lon. 74, spoke U. S. stip Dule, on a cruise; Sopt. 8, lat. 30, lon. 72 3, Sopt. 1, J. Frith (Bul.), Maxey, Port-as-Platt via Turk's Jained I7 days, malogany to Darrell & Co. Sept. 4, lat. 30, lon. 72 3, apoke edn. Nerman, from Philadelphia for Fort-an-Prince, Schr. Melmen, Staples, Fonce, P. R., Sopt. 1, via Guayama, P. R. 24, supar to Starges & Co. Schr. Fellow Graft (Br.), Lune, St. John, N. B., 11 days, latin, &c., to P. I. Nevius & Sou.
Schr. Tablitha and Hannah, Morrell, Efizabethport for Hartford.

ford.

Schr. G R C (Rr.), Hamilton, Cornwallis, N. S., 11 days, plaster to D. R. Dewolf.

Schr. Lucy White (of Rockland), Arey, Lingan, C. B., 11 days, coal to R. Irvin.

Schr. Clifton (Br., of Maitland, N. S.), Norris, East Harbor, T.

L. Aug. 21, sait to J. F. Whitney.

Schr. Mary and Susan (Br.), Hall. Eleuthera 7 days, pineapplesticates. Description.

Schr. Clifton (Br., of Armana, A., L., Aug. 21, Sant. D. F. Whitnery.
Bohr. Mary and Susan (Br.), Hall. Eleuthers 7 days, pineapples to James Dougias.
Schr. Davidson Jackson, Washington, D. C., mdse. to J. M. Smith & Co.
Schr. J. & N. Steelman, Baker. Elizabethport for New-Havez.
Schr. Avon, Mark, Elizabethport for Fortland.
Schr. Wochade, March. Elizabethport for Boston.
Schr. Volant, Hackell. Elizabethport for Boston.
Schr. Volant, Hackell. Elizabethport for Boston.
Schr. Undon, Dyer. Elizabethport for South Boston.
Schr. Charler Oak, Keily Elizabethport for Haverhill.
Schr. Charler Oak, Keily Elizabethport for Haverhill.
Schr. E. A. Commong, & Fly, Elizabethport.
Schr. Mary C. Hopkins, Longstreet, Baltimore 5 days, wood.
Schr. Bannor, Futts, Rockport, fish.
Schr. Honward, Baker, Boston.
Schr. J. W., Faciktin, Beston.
Schr. Dersa, Charupiin, Port Ewen for Norwich.
Schr. N. Smaler, Strickhand, Politand, Conn., fron.
Stemmer Ironsides, Vanderveer, Philadelphia, mdee and pass to J. & Stemmer Ironsides, Vanderveer, Philadelphia, mdee and pass to J. & Stemmer Hors, Fenton, Philadelphia, mdee and pass to J. & Stemmer Mars, Fenton, Philadelphia, mdee and pass to J. & Stemmer Mars, Fenton, Philadelphia, mdee and pass to J. & N. Briggs.

N Briggs. Steamer Pelican, Jones, Providence, mass. to Edward Byt-

Steamer Tucony, Ely, Philadelphia, mase, to Loper & Kirkatrick. Stenmer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, mdss. to Loper & Kirk

patrick
BELOW-1 ship and 1 bark.
BELOW-1 ship and 1 bark.
SAILED-Sept. 12—Steamers E. D. Morgan, and Wyandank,
Washington, D. C.
WIND-During the day, N. N. W.

LIGHT-VESSEL OFF TAIL OF THE HORE-SHOK.—A light-vessel, sohr, rigged, painted straw color, and exhibiting one light from smeet to suntime every night, will be pieced of the "Twi of the Horse-Shok." which forms the dividing line between the main ship channels leading respectively from inside of Cape Hebry te Hampton Reads and up the Chesspeake Bay.

The light-vessel will be anchored in between 5 and 6 fathone water at mean low tide, and just outside of the spot where buoy R is marked on the Coast survey Chart of the entrance to the Chesspeake Bay.

The two masts are each 5% feet in length from the deck, including the 16 feet poles of each. The light will be exhibited at an elevation of 45 feet above the water, and should be seen from the deck of a vessel is test above the sea level, in clear weather, at a distance of 12 mantical miles

During hary, thick, and faggy weather, a large bell will be sounded at short intervals of time, alternated by the blowing of a fog-hors.

sounded at short intervals of time, alternated by the blowing of a fog-hors.

When this vessel is anchored at her station a new notice will be issued giving the exact bearings to different prominent points and localities in the vicinity.

The following bearings will not be far from the proposed position to the several objects, viz:

To Cape Henry Light-house, N. E. by S. 18.

To Willoughby Light-house, N. W. by W. ‡W.

To Back River Light-house, N. W. by W. ‡W.

The range line of the "Tail of the Herse-Shoe" Light-wessel and the Back River Light-house or light-vessel brought to bear N. W. by W. † and run for on that bearing, will bring vessels through the mid-cannel between the Point of Cape Heary and the three-fathorn curve of the "Outer Middle Ground" on the apposite side. By order,

THORNTON A. JENKINS, See'y.

Treasury Department, Office Light House Board, Washington City, Aug. 21, 1861.

Spoken.

Aug. 11, lat. 28 07, lon. 62 15, bark Illinels, Lovejoy, from Boston for Vers Cruz.